

country, founded America's Black Holocaust Museum in 1988 after an inspirational visit to the Yad Vashem Jewish Holocaust Memorial in Israel—just as this museum was constructed to remind us of the atrocities committed against Jewish people during World War II, Dr. Cameron wanted to ensure that Americans would not forget what kind of inhumanity African Americans have endured.

Today, as I discovered on my own visit to the museum, it has grown to become a major educational and cultural center for the nation which thousands of people of many different backgrounds visit each year. It regularly hosts prominent exhibitions such as historical artifacts collected from a wrecked slave ship and a Smithsonian exhibit on the civil rights movement. America's Black History Museum also prepares educational material for teachers and worked with UW-Milwaukee to offer an on-site, for-credit course to undergraduate and graduate students.

The work of Dr. Cameron, and this month established by the hard work of Mr. Woodson, remind us that the protection of civil rights and civil liberties for all should continue to be a top priority. I strongly believe in equality of opportunity for everyone, regardless of race, creed, or gender. Everyone should have the same equal chance to get an education or a job, or to own a home or live in the neighborhood of their choice. In other words, we all deserve a place at the starting line so that we can then use our own abilities, hard work and dedication to succeed in life.

Of course, our country has yet to fully live up to the promise of equal opportunity for all. While Congress tries to find ways to address the crisis of discrimination, it is very important that everyone remember that we also have to respond on a personal level. No matter what answers Congress comes up with here in Washington, people need to try to be role models and lead by example. By teaching us about the racial injustices of the past, celebrating the resilience of African Americans and educating us about how to move forward from the prejudice and bias that plagues much of Black History, America's Black Holocaust Museum is one such example.

This month, let's all take a moment to reflect on the history African Americans and the many lessons that it teaches us about equality, dignity and harmony. The dedication of Carter Woodson and James Cameron to helping us remember deserves nothing less.●

RETIREMENT OF SERGEANT MAJOR ANNETTE H. CASHAW

● Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, today I rise to honor Sergeant Major Annette Cashaw who will retire from the United States Army in June 2000, after more than 26 years of dedicated service.

Serving in positions of increasing trust and responsibility, Sergeant Major Cashaw has displayed remarkable leadership, technical knowledge, and superb planning abilities throughout her entire career. Sergeant Major Cashaw's exceptional abilities were notably acknowledged when she was selected as the First Sergeant for the Data Systems Unit, White House Communications Agency. In addition to being responsible for 141 joint service personnel, she ensured that 9 million dollars in hand receipt items were maintained without loss. Her direct involvement in maintenance operations resulted in a net saving of over one hundred thousand dollars to the Army.

Upon completion of the Sergeant's Major Academy, Sergeant Major Cashaw assumed the position of Sergeant Major for the Army's largest software development organization, the Information Systems Software Development Center at Fort Lee. Her exemplary performance of duty there resulted in her selection as the Secretary of the General Staff (a position normally held by a Major) for the 19th Theater Army Area Command in Korea.

Sergeant Major Cashaw culminated her career as the Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army Information Systems Software Center. Her expert knowledge of all Army regulations and policies made her invaluable to the entire command. Soldiers benefitted from her mentoring and went on to win CECOM 2nd Quarter, 3rd Quarter, and 4th Quarter boards and CECOM soldier of the year in 1998.

I am honoring Sergeant Major Cashaw on the Senate floor today as a way of thanking her for her faithful and honorable service to the Army and to the citizens of the United States.●

IN RECOGNITION OF MARY ANAYA

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Ms. Mary Anaya of Roswell, New Mexico, who recently retired from the City Council after 18 years of service. As a long time resident, city councilor and community leader, Ms. Anaya has worked to better the Roswell community while holding true to her convictions with courage and grace. Though her tenacity alone is commendable, there is much more that deserves recognition.

Ms. Anaya, who represented Ward 5, is an example of a true representative, always putting her constituents' needs first. During the time she served on the council, the people of Ward 5 could depend on her thoughtful and considerate insight, knowing that their interests were being diligently represented.

Roswell's Ward 5 is comprised of many of the city's low-income residents. Ms. Anaya was a champion of issues her constituents faced on a daily basis. She was an advocate of quality of life issues, such as health care, housing and community development. She worked tirelessly to improve primary

health care, and as a result of her hard work, a primary health care facility, La Casa de Buena Salud, was built in Roswell. Ms. Anaya was instrumental to the project's success. Furthermore, she spearheaded projects to rehabilitate housing for the elderly and low-income residents in Ward 5. Everyone deserves decent housing, and many of the citizens of Ward 5 benefitted from Ms. Anaya's work for this right. The creation of recreational areas was an issue that she dedicated much of her time to, making places for the community's children to play. She also worked to improve the city's infrastructure, making the streets safer for the entire Roswell community. Ms. Anaya always worked on behalf of the citizens of Roswell, and it is clear that because of her dedication, many people live a better life.

As a council member, Ms. Anaya was an advocate for Hispanic causes. When an English-only speaking rule in the school system threatened the educational opportunities of the students, Ms. Anaya rose to overturn the rule. She also fought to increase the hiring of Hispanics by the City of Roswell, and her efforts were rewarded when the City hired their first Hispanic employee. As the Roswell Daily Record states: "Many people believe that over 50 years she and her husband, Pete, have helped advance Hispanic causes in Roswell more than anyone else in the city and have done it in a positive, productive way. We agree."

Mary Anaya deserves special recognition for her steadfast work on behalf of the citizens of Roswell. She performed her civic duties with pride and joy, always working with a smile. On the council, she was an asset to Roswell, and as a citizen, she is an asset to us all. Her work will be appreciated for generations to come.●

NATIONAL TRIO DAY

● Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to the celebration of National TRIO Day. National TRIO Day was designated by concurrent resolution on February 24, 1986, by the 99th Congress and is celebrated on the last Saturday of February each year as a day of recognition for the Federal TRIO Program.

The Federal TRIO Program—consisting of the Talent Search, Upward Bound, Upward Bound Math/Science, Veterans Upward Bound, Student Support Services, Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program, and Educational Achievement Centers—was established over 30 years ago to assist low-income students overcome class, social, and cultural barriers to higher education.

Currently, 2,000 colleges, universities, and community agencies sponsor TRIO Programs, and over 780,000 low-income students between the ages of 11 and 27 benefit from the services of the TRIO Programs. Most come from families in

which neither parent graduated from college. These students, motivated by their hopes and aspirations, are living symbols of the American dream. Helping to lift them out of poverty benefits not only benefits the students themselves, but our entire nation.

There are 62 TRIO Programs in Wisconsin and I have seen these programs work at the local level. One inspirational story involves Dr. Lo from La Crosse, Wisconsin. As a child, Dr. Lo fled a refugee camp in war-torn Laos with his family and came to live in Wisconsin. Dr. Lo, with hard work and the benefit of two TRIO programs, graduated from UW-La Crosse with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Biology and went on to earn a Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine degree from Bastyr University in Seattle, Washington. He returned to Wisconsin to contribute to the La Crosse community through private practice at the La Crosse Natural Health Center, Habitat for Humanity Family Selection Committee, and as a member of the Equal Opportunity Commission for the city of La Crosse.

There is no limit to what TRIO participants can accomplish. Program graduates have become successful in all spheres of society and have gone on to enjoy careers as doctors, lawyers, astronauts, television reporters, actors, state politicians and Members of Congress, to list a few. Indeed, two of our colleagues in the House of Representatives, Representative HENRY BONILLA and Representative ALBERT R. WYNN are graduates of the TRIO Programs.

I have long supported TRIO and will continue to push for increased funding for these important programs. I am proud to celebrate National TRIO Day and call much deserved attention to these vital programs. I also encourage my colleagues to visit the TRIO Programs in their states and learn for themselves how successful these programs are for our Nation's students.●

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BROWNBAC. Mr. President, I have a series of unanimous consent requests to put in front of the Senate as we proceed to close down the Senate this evening.

COMMENDING THE PEOPLE OF IRAN

Mr. BROWNBAC. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 83 submitted by myself and Senator WELLSTONE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 83) commending the people of Iran for their commitment to the democratic process and positive political reform on the occasion of Iran's parliamentary elections.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BROWNBAC. Mr. President, earlier today the Senate voted on H.R. 1883, the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000. That bill will shortly be voted on by the House and sent to the President. I hope he will sign it because it is an important signal that the United States will not tolerate the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them. We will not tolerate trafficking in missiles and the technology with which to build them. I believe that is an important signal for us to send.

I also think it is important we recognize what took place this week in Iran. This threat occurred, but in the midst of this, 80 percent of the people in Iran turned out to vote. They are not interested in the entrenched policies of Ayatollah Khomeini and his harsh legacy. Reformers dominated in the polls. Despite the best efforts of the hardline clerical institutions to disqualify and intimidate popular candidates, the Iranian people had the courage of their convictions. They want economic liberalization, they want freedom of the press, and they want personal liberty.

We in the United States obviously share those convictions and are obviously heartened by what took place at the polls this week in Iran. It should be noted and applauded, and this resolution does just that.

We say to the Iranian people: Congratulations. Thank you. This is a good step in moving forward. At the same time, we want to say we will not tolerate weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering these weapons. We want to send those clear signals.

There is another thing which is going on in Iran. Earlier today, I had a press conference with several other people about three men—Sirus Zabihi-Moghaddam, Hedayat Kashefi-Najafabadi, and Manuchehr Khulusi—three Baha'is who are on death row in prison facing imminent execution for the simple reason of practicing their faith. That is it. They are on death row facing imminent death for daring to practice their faith.

This cannot be tolerated. There are nearly 300,000 Baha'is in Iran. It is the largest religious minority in the country. They have suffered continuous persecution for their peaceful beliefs. I remind the Iranian people who have voted for freedom this week that this is part of it. This is also something they have signed on to.

Nearly 50 years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations—of which Iran is a member—adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since that time, this Universal Declaration has become the bedrock document for human rights. However, the Iranian Government continues to be an egregious violator.

I wish to read one portion of this document. Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

This hour, I call on the Government of Iran—from whom the people of Iran, by their clear vote this week, are seeking change—to ensure the safety of these three individuals.

This hour, I call for the release of these individuals—Sirus Zabihi-Moghaddam, Hedayat Kashefi-Najafabadi, and Manuchehr Khulusi—whose only crime was a sincere expression of their faith, which is a universal fundamental right.

Most importantly, I call upon the Government of Iran to provide freedom of religion to its people—who are yearning for change, as witnessed by the vote this week—including their peaceful yet brutalized Baha'is community. I ask for their freedom to express their faith as they see fit.

Our resolution is in addition to the bill that passed earlier today. It congratulates the Iranian people and says: Let's take other steps forward. No weapons of mass destruction. But, also, let's recognize religious freedom, as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the Iranian Government has signed on to.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution, S. Con. Res. 83, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 83) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 83

Whereas the Islamic Republic of Iran held parliamentary elections on February 18, 2000;

Whereas more than 75 percent of the approximately 39,000,000 eligible voters cast ballots in the elections;

Whereas preliminary results indicate that reformers have won a parliamentary majority, freeing Iran's parliament, the Majlis, of hard-line domination for the first time since the 1979 Iranian revolution;

Whereas reformers won elections despite concerted efforts by hard-line Iranian clergy to ban reformist forces from the ballot; and

Whereas the elections show a clear preference by a majority of Iranian voters for democracy, rule of law, and improved relations with Western nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) commends the people of Iran for their commitment to the democratic process;

(2) congratulates reformist parliamentarians on their recent electoral victory;

(3) reaffirms the desire of the United States to see free, democratic political development, the restoration of the rule of law, and full civil and political rights for all Iranians; and

(4) calls on the Government of Iran to rejoin the community of nations and renounce terrorism, opposition to the Middle East